BETTER PRODUCTION AND BIGGER PROFITS FOR GROWERS OF WOOL

Keeping the Fleece Intact Is One of the Things Graders for Co-Operative Pools Have Emphasized With the Growers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

They are being "shown" down in Missouri—and they like it.

For the first time the wool growers of that state have been marketing their wool co-operatively, and the plan is proving a great success. At 70 centralization points the wool has been brought in from the country for pooling. All told, several thousand growers have shared in the big co-operative movement and wool amounting to millions of pounds has been handled. In each case it has been graded as the growers brought it in, an expert grader supplied to the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture, classifying the fleeces. The work of the grader is part of an investigation being carried on by the bureau in connection with a study of the tentative wool grades which the Department of Agriculture has recently established.

It isn't so much the immediate increase in money returns resulting from co-operative marketing that interests these growers—although they promise to fare as well or better than the average in this year's market, which is far from normal—but it is the benefit they expect to derive next year and the years following from their experience of this season.

The "showing" in Missouri—and elsewhere—has consisted in demonstrating the value of grading as carried on under the co-operative plan. The growers have been quick to see their mistakes and propose not to repeat them. As a result, the entire wool industry is to profit by a general raising of standards among the growers.

Amazing Variety of Wrappers.

The seemingly incidental—but really very important—matter of wrapping the fleece illustrates the benefits of co-operative wool marketing. One of the regulations which must be observed, if the wool grower is to suffer no penalty when his wool is graded, is that each fleece shall be wrapped in paper twine or a hard-glazed twine. If other twine is used fibers from it are almost sure to become mixed into the wool and may cause serious trouble in the spinning machinery, or if these fibers are woven into fabric they become conspicuous owing to the fact that they take the dye differently than the wool fibers. This often results in the cloth having such defects as to be almost worthless.

Many wool growers had never understood this until it was explained to them by the grader, consequently some of the lots of wool brought into the warehouses were done up in ways that would have been amusing had it not meant considerable financial loss to the uninformed growers. Some used binder twine and sisal, others bark, smooth wire, and barbed wire, and still others cotton rags torn in strips. The majority, of course, had their fleeces tied with the proper materials.

Incidentally the bureau of markets explains that Missouri is not alone in the matter of being "shown," since wool growers in all sections of the country have discovered that they have been following practices that often seriously penalized them.

"No More Wet Wool for Me."

But the use of proper wrapping material is not the only thing which the co-operative wool growers are learning. "Shear the sheep when the wool is absolutely dry," say the Department of Agriculture and wool experts everywhere. But many growers apparently do not know of this requirement. One grader in Missouri was amazed to find all of the wool in a certain lot thoroughly soaked. Pressed for an explanation the grower admitted that he did not know that moisture made any difference in the grade, but realized that moisture added to the weight. When asked how he could account for the condition of his fleece, he admitted that he had allowed his load of wool to stand in the creek all night. When he discovered that this was responsible for his wool being rejected he took the decision smilingly and with a "Never again!" drove away.

Burs Cause Trouble.

One class of "rejects" in wool grading is known as "burry." Many farmers have become indignant when some of their fleeces were thrown into the burry class. But in each case the grader has been able to show them by careful examination that the condemned fleeces contained large numbers of burs—sometimes 50 or 60. Every such experience has sent the grower back to his farm resolved to "clean up those burs." "Next year you'll see an improvement in my wool," more than one man has told the grader.

It is experiences like these that are making wool growers in many sections of the country realize that they have not been getting the full returns for their product. They see that the co-operative system not only lessens the cost of handling, and so benefits both buyer and seller, but that the grading which is an essential feature of the system permits them to better meet market demands. "It is a case of 'how, when, and where,'" say the marketing specialists. The system which has had such a promising beginning in Missouri and other states enables the producer to grow the kind of wool most desired and to sell it in the form desired; it enables him to hold his wool until the best marketing time arrives, and through a large organization he is able to sell his wool to the buyer who makes the most satisfactory offer. He is not at the mercy of any one buyer.

The bureau of markets is prepared to furnish information to any person interested in learning more about co-operative wool marketing as well as co-operative marketing in numerous other fields in which success has been equally pronounced.

POTOMAC PARK GARDEN CLUB

Washington Organization Produced Fresh Vegetables for Summer and Canned Others.

Seven hundred members of the Potomac Park Garden club at Washington, in 1920 not only produced practically all of the fresh vegetables they needed during the summer, but put up 43,000 cans for winter use. In addition they stored great quantities of carrots, parsnips, potatoes, dry beans and other products of their gardens for the winter. These people stabilized and safeguarded their own food supply through their efforts during the summer months. The accomplishment of the Potomac Park Garden club is not phenomenal, but merely shows what can be accomplished when an organized group of people undertake to produce at least a part of their own living. Reports of similar success with other gardens throughout the country have been received by the United States Department of Agriculture, which is encouraging the work.

ACCOUNT OF FARM BUSINESS

Memorandum of Various Items Will Prove Valuable When Calculating Profit and Loss.

In making a record of the farm business, the item of labor income cannot be determined accurately without some system of accounting. Some farmers will require accounts showing the amounts expended for labor, others on the amount paid for feed, and still others on the amount received for crops sold. A memorandum of such items will prove valuable when the time comes to calculate the year's business. The matter of farm accounting, according to the specialists who have studied the problem for the United States Department of Agriculture, is not dependent upon any particular form or blank book—the real secret of success lies in knowing what accounts to keep and how to make use of them. Farmer's Bulletin 661 suggests the sort of accounts most needed.

RULE FOR BORROWING MONEY

Farmer Should Make Sure That Purpose Will Return Greater Return Than the Debt.

Farm credit is a good agency in the hands of those farmers who know how to use it, but it is a dangerous element of farm business if its nature and purpose is not fully understood. An unproductive enterprise is not a safe basis on which to borrow money under any conditions. It is more important that the enterprise shall be productive than that the rate of interest at which one can borrow money be high or low. Farm-credit specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture lay down one essential rule to be followed by the farmer who proposes to borrow money: Make sure that the purpose for which the borrowed money is to be used will produce a return greater than is needed to pay the debt.

DRILLING RYE FOR PASTURE

Practice Not Generally Followed Because of Poor Results—Fallen Corn Often Impedes.

Theoretically, the drilling of rye in corn for late fall and early spring pasture should give very good results. But as a matter of practice this plan is very little followed. Perhaps it is because the corn is oftentimes down so badly that drilling is difficult.

Cause Digestive Troubles.

Overfeeding the sow is certain to cause digestive troubles with the small pigs. For the first few days a slop of wheat shorts with a little tankage or linseed meal is the best feed.

Make Pork From Corn.

A bushel of corn will make eight to twelve pounds of pork ordinarily, sometimes fifteen, depending on the hogs. Experience teaches when corn is most profitable.

Thrives on Poor Soil.

Sweet clover will grow and make a crop worth while on land that once grew red or alsike clover and that is now too poor to do so.

Grit for Ducks.

Grit should always be before the ducks, as well as plenty of drinking water.

Turns Worm Into Profit.

The early bird not only catches the worm, but turns the worm into profit.

Adds Color Note

Little French Nosegay Provides Charming Decoration.

Tiny Flowers May Be Had in Practically All Shades and Tint Combinations.

The costume which, worn since fall or early winter, has begun to lose some of its smartness, can be freshened up amazingly by the use of new accessories, suggests the Christian Science Monitor.

For example, there are the little French nosegays which add so becoming a note of color to the frock of dark velvet, duvetyn or satin. Even a blue serge dress is much improved by the addition of one of these little knots of flowers, if the right sort be chosen. One which added greatly to the effect of a frock of dark brown velvet was composed of a rose and bud of bluish pink velvet, with leaves of light and dark green, a sprig of forget-me-nots, and two dull orange buds. Needless to say, these flowers were all very small. The stems were wound with silver thread, and the nosegay was worn pinned high on the right shoulder.

These little flowers may be had in practically all shades and color combinations, and the woman who finds it advisable to wear plain, dark dresses can wear a nosegay of the colors most becoming to her, and so profit by their effect. The girl who is wearing an eton suit as an office dress uses a very frilly chemisette instead of a blouse, with a nosegay tucked into the lace frills.

Just a little touch, but a very pleasing one, is given by the new colored handkerchiefs. A manufacturer recently declared that he expected these handkerchiefs to enjoy great popularity during the spring and summer, but deplored the fact that the samples which he had imported, and which were of linen, could not be duplicated for a reasonable price unless cotton goods were used. However, these attractive little handkerchiefs are very easy to make, and the woman who is clever with her needle can add to her store of them in but a few evenings.

They are best made of handkerchief linen, and as remnants can be well utilized in their making, no great expense is attached to them. The newest ones are not hemstitched; when making them, two threads should be drawn where the hemstitching would ordinarily come, and in their place is drawn a heavier thread of a contrasting color, or of black or white. The hem is then put in, and at one corner the thread which has been drawn through is sewn up through the handkerchief for an inch or two and ended in a small embroidered flower or in an initial.

FOUR CORNERS TO THIS HAT

Here is a winsome four-cornered chapeau of black hemp. It is jaunty and is quite the thing to be worn with the tailleur.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLE

This black and white striped flannel sport suit is one of the nobbiest to make its appearance. It is serviceable for spring and summer wear.

THERE IS NO COLOR LIMIT

No Hard and Fast Rules Before and After Thirty in the Present Age.

Colors which have so much to do with one's appearance are now no longer chosen according to age, as our mothers and grandmothers were prone to do. There is no color limit, no hard and fast rules before and after thirty in this age. The necessary thing is to know your type and then to know the colors as applied to yourself.

A girl with delicate coloring and transparent skin should choose tints rather than colors lest she detract from the delicacy of nature's endowments, whereas the girl with the clear olive skin and sunkissed complexion can wear the vivid and intense colors that challenge her own.

Yellows, ochre and greens call for a very clear skin, whereas red and its derivatives lend a glow that is flattering, as do also the warmer shades of purple.

The eternal blue and green color scheme for the red-haired girl has at last given way to a range of colors in perfect harmony with or strongly contrasting, running the gamut from a pale and faint pink to brilliant orange, which well offsets the rare coloring of hair, which the majority of us, alas, are not favored with.

Pudding Sauce.

A pudding sauce is made with three tablespoonfuls each of milk, orange marmalade and marshmallow cream.

Few Women Wear Petticoat

Probably Four Out of Five Have Abandoned Old Favorite for Bloomers and Knickers.

If you happen to be one of the women who have stuck to the idea that a petticoat is an indispensable adjunct to feminine costume, you probably do not dream how many women do not wear petticoats. Probably four out of five women have abandoned the petticoat for those bifurcated garments, variously called bloomers, knickers, pantablooms and pantalettes.

There are women who never feel comfortably warm without a petticoat. Even the thinnest muslin petticoat seems enough to keep them from catching cold, while in a pair of close-fitting jersey knickers they have a shivery sensation about the knees. The knickers are really warmer, of course, and when once you have become accustomed to them, they are a deal more comfortable. But there is something appealing to all womankind in the idea of a petticoat—particularly if it is a prety petticoat of silken stuff—and there seems not much danger that bloomers, knickers or pantalettes will ever entirely oust the dainty petticoat from its first position in feminine favor.

The petticoat is a garment for wear with evening dress, rather than with street clothes. Tailored skirts are almost invariably worn over well fitted pantalettes of silky jersey material. Skirts are so narrow and so plain that a petticoat underneath is apt to get into lumps and spoil the slim line of the silhouette. And unless it is made of the softest, silkiest material a petticoat will make a narrow dress skirt "ride up" in distressing manner.

Gray in Suits and Trimmings.

One material at least we are told will be cheaper this year than last and that is georgette. Hence popularity is promised for it, especially in gray, which is one of the leading shades in suits and suit trimmings. A liked combination is navy blue and gray, as for instance with a navy blue suit a gray blouse can be worn. It is a silver gray that will be most used, not the darker shades. In sports blouses wool jersey will be used, and with them a flat round collar and turnback cuffs of linen crash will be worn.

To Freshen a Hat.

If you have a hat from last year that is still in shape but rather faded, get it out, purchase some raffia and embroider it in one or two, or even more, contrasting colors. This is particularly effective upon a hat of silk or satin, and though the embroidery only consists of long and short stitches, with the colors blended, the effect will be a good one.

Wearing One Color.

One color, or several shades of the same color, are best as a rule for a street costume. The human figure is too small, especially as it appears out-of-doors, to permit of several colors being worn.

Linen the Summer Fabric

Coarse Material in Vivid Colors Will Be Popular for the Grayish Seaside Days.

No matter how much we may enjoy the snows and sports and formalities of winter in town or country, there is one preoccupation of that season which is a perennial joy—the selection of our early summer clothes, says Harper's Bazar.

The serges and silks and chiffons, which for many years have usurped the place of the cottons and linens and ginghams, are on Dame Fashion's blue list for the season of 1921, but while on it they do not fill it. Warm weather will see a blossoming forth of heavy linen, airy batiste and soft clinging cottons in the liveliest of colors.

Perfect for grayish seaside days are straight frocks of coarse linen in vivid colors, banded with leather or embroidered in heavy silk. Most apropos for a warm day in town are gowns of a new fabric called cotton chiffon, which may be knife or accordion-plaited with delightful effect.

At tea time on an awninged veranda snowy batiste with all-over design in eyelet embroidery is a sight to refresh eyes which are jaded by the glare of a June sun on a blazing tennis court, while for a lawn fete the most perfect confection is a frock of filmy mull made with a jaunty sash and tablier and showing innumerable rows of infinitely fine tucking. A mere thread of valenciennes edging may outline the frills which adorn this exquisite type of frock.

Madagascar Salad.

Dice the pulp of one pear and marinate one hour in lime juice, pepper and salt. Drain, and add a teaspoonful of minced red pepper, and a half cupful of grated fresh coconut. To half a cupful of the coconut milk add two tablespoonfuls of honey, a teaspoonful of lime juice, salt and pepper. Mix well and pour over the salad.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR APRIL 17

BIBLE TEACHINGS ABOUT WORK.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 6:1-3; John 5:17; II Thess. 3:6-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord.—Rom. 12:11.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Ex. 20:9-11; Prov. 22:29; 28:19; 31:10-31; Eph. 4:28.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A Child Who Helped.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Ant and the Sluggard.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Workers and Shirkers.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Labor Problems.

Work in relation to God has a different meaning than in relation to man. In relation to God it means continued activity directed to some purpose or end. In relation to man it means manual labor.

I. Mighty Works Wrought by Jesus (Mark 6:1-3).

As God's obedient servant, Jesus energetically gave himself up to His work.

1. Teaching in the synagogue (v. 2). This He did on the Sabbath day. He could let no opportunity to do good pass.

2. The result of His teaching (vv. 2, 3). (1) The people were astonished. In their astonishment they asked questions: (a) From whence hath this man these things? (b) What wisdom is given unto Him? (c) Is not this the carpenter? (d) Are not His sisters with us? That His wisdom and power were superhuman, they could not doubt. The only answer to their questions is Christ's absolute Deity.

(2) The people were offended (v. 3). Not being able to answer their own questions and to believe their own eyes and ears, they rejected Him. This rejection was not because they knew Him too well, but because they knew Him not at all. His countrymen judged Him by His brothers, sisters, and father, and therefore failed to know Him. If people were to judge Jesus on the basis of His own claims and upon what He did, they could not help but believe on Him.

II. "My Father Worketh Hitherto, and I Work" (John 5:17).

Jesus had on the Sabbath day healed an impotent man. They sought to kill Him for this good deed, and when He linked himself with God in this they more earnestly sought to kill Him. They tried to kill Him because He made himself equal with God. The special points of equality with God were:

1. Giving life to the dead. No human being has ever been able to raise another from the dead. The Jews rightly interpreted His claim to being able to raise the dead as a claim to Deity.

2. Judging mankind. No human being is wise enough to judge his fellow being. Christ's claim to be the judge of mankind they interpreted to be His claim to Deity, and they were correct.

III. The Man Who Will Not Work Should Not Eat (II Thess. 3:6-13).

There had developed among the Christians at Thessalonica a tendency to idleness. Some were neglecting their lawful earthly callings—even to the extent that they were becoming a charge to the church. From the context of the Thessalonian epistles it would seem that this serious condition was the result of wrong views concerning the second coming of Christ. Such as this is wholly wrong and absolutely contrary to the significance of "the blessed hope." The attitude of those possessing an intelligent view of the Lord's coming as taught by Christ and the apostles, is earnest attention to the present duty. "Occupy till I come," is Christ's charge. Speculative star-gazers have brought this precious doctrine into disrepute. Unceasing fidelity to all the responsibilities of the present is the correct attitude of those who are waiting for the Son from heaven. To correct this wrong, Paul—

1. Asserts his authority to command (v. 6). This authority was given him by Christ.

2. Commands them to withdraw from those who thus walk disorderly (v. 6).

Those who are neglecting their lawful occupations for star-gazing should be disfellowshipped from the church. Let those who possess intelligence with reference to the blessed hope of the Lord's return take cognizance of the disorderly conduct of those who are idly speculating about these things.

3. Paul's example (vv. 7-9). Paul pressed with great earnestness the doctrine of the Lord's return, and yet consistently continued in his lawful calling. In order to not be chargeable unto them he labored with great earnestness night and day. When rightly understood, the teaching of Christ and the apostles concerning the Lord's return becomes a powerful incentive to faithfulness in the discharge of duty.

4. Those who will not work should not eat (v. 10). This is the right principle upon which to base all works of charity. It is the efficient cure for pauperism. The right economic order has as its foundation principle: Work in order to eat. This should apply to all classes, rich and poor.

5. Busybodies exhorted (vv. 11, 12). Idle men and women always become busybodies. Paul's exhortation is that they with quietness work and eat their own bread.

Man's Up-Reach.

The height of life is a man's upreach toward the infinite. Without that our lives are low and flat and uninspired. The Master set before us both an example and the possibilities of life's altitude, and it was expressed by St. Paul (Eph. 4:13) "Till we all attain unto the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a full-grown man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

Man's Glory.

Man's glory lies in his striving after the best; his shame, in contentment with the second rate. The banner under which the true man marches bears the word "Excelsior," but the goal upon which he fixes his eye bears the inscription, "The Best."—Church Missionary.

All-Seeing One Will Discover.

No fallacy can hide wrong, no subterfuge cover it so shrewdly but that the All-Seeing One will discover and punish it.—Rivarol.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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MOTHER GOSSIP.

"Well," said little Mother Gossip to the girl who was adventuring with the boy to the house of Secrets, what have you to tell us?" Mother Gossip had been the latest person for them to meet. Her lips were curled and they didn't seem to move or change even as she ate, for they were now all eating supper as fast as they could, except Mr. Wood Elf and the boy and the girl. All of Mother Gossip's family were eating."

"That's it."

Mr. Wood Elf had just whispered to the boy and girl that he had a delicious picnic supper ready for them at the top of the hill, so that they needn't eat here. It was entirely too disagreeable a place.

"Well," said the girl, "we've met so many nice people along the road."

"Nice?" screamed Mother Gossip. "You mean you thought they were nice and then found out how horrid they were? That's it, eh?"

All this time the Tattle-Tale Twins kept interrupting to tell on the other while Mother Gossip smiled in her ugly way every time they did so. The boy and the girl thought the Tattle-Tale Twins were quite the most horrid creatures they had ever met. In fact, they thought the twins would never get through trying to get out of things themselves and blaming each other and their relatives and telling on them.

The dull brown suits of the twins were so ugly, too. They looked as if they were never brushed or cleaned.

"No," said the girl, "they didn't turn out to be horrid in the least. In fact we've met some delightful people, quite delightful," said the girl.

"Didn't you hear any stories about them which made you think differently?" asked Mother Gossip.

"None," said the girl.

"Well," she said, turning to the boy disappointedly, "what have you to tell me?"

"Nothing but about our adventures, if you'd like to hear about them. I thought I had a lot to tell you, as the girl thought, too. We are so full of stories of our adventures and the interesting people we've met, but your kind of news—we haven't any."

"You haven't any!" screamed Mother Gossip. "How perfectly horrible. Well, I'll tell you, that you can be pretty sure that most of those people you met, whom you thought were so nice, had something queer about them. Maybe they'd eaten their neighbor's cherries which hung over in their back yard, and pretended to their neighbors that the birds had eaten them, or maybe some of them pretended they sent their clothes to the laundry, and actually washed them themselves in a tub behind the house.

"I've no doubt that you went along with your eyes shut, yes, that is what you must have done, for if you had had your eyes opened you would have thought it was very peculiar the way the lady who lived in the white house with green blinds had two blinds closed and two open in the right hand room in front of her house. That looked very strange to me. She is without a doubt making herself a wig behind those closed blinds. Her hair has been growing very thin of late, and she doesn't want anyone to know it.

"But oh, dear, I'm so disappointed in you. You won't be nice to my dear twins, and you've brought me no news. I'm glad I don't belong to your family. Why, you're both so pleasant and kind and charitable. All those things don't get along with me.

"So Disappointed."

"I wanted to hear of queer things, and of how you would tell a story on the boy, and he one on you."

"They don't do such things," said Mr. Wood Elf. "They agree with me that the tattletale is always worse than the one who has done the thing which is being tattled about. They are very decided on that point—just as I am. Mercy, in my opinion, the person who has done the thing which is being tattled about is only a little wee scrap bad, but the person who tattles, whew! Terrible."

"You are so strange," said Mother Gossip.

Pushed for Time.

Father (to Sammy, coming home in bedraggled condition)—Great Scott! How you do look!

"Yes, pa, I fell in a mud hole."

"What! And with your new pants on, too?"

"Yes. I didn't have time to take them off."—Houston Post.

Full Moon Lighter.

Which is the heavier, the full moon or the new moon. The new moon, because the full moon is always lighter.

Sailor a Retailer.

If a disabled sailor goes into business, why should he be a retailer? Because he cannot be a whole sailor.

Couldn't Do Without.

What is that which no one cares to have, yet no one cares to lose? A bald head.

Jataka a Name in Buddhism.

Jataka is the technical name in Buddhist literature for a story of one or other of the previous births of Buddha. The word also is used for the name of a collection of 547 of such stories included in the Buddhist canon.

The Real Bungalow.

A bungalow, properly speaking, is a long, low, rambling, one-story wooden building, with wide eaves, serving as a rest house and shelter for travelers, in India, where there are no other accommodations.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.60¼; No. 2 red, garlicky, spot, May, $1.43¼; April, $1.40¾.

Corn—Contract, spot, 69c; April, 69.

Cob Corn is quotable at $3.50 per barrel for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 49c; No. 3 white, 47.

Rye—No. 2 Western export, spot, $1.57¾ bid; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.40@1.50.

Hay—Hay, per ton, standard timothy, $23@23.50; No. 2 timothy, $22@22.50; No. 3 timothy, $14.50@19; No. 1 light clover mixed, $20@20.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, $16@19; No. 1 clover mixed, $18@19; No. 2 clover mixed, $14@17; No. 3 clover mixed, $11@13; No. 1 clover, $15@16; No. 2 clover, $12@13; No. 3 clover, $10@11.50; sample hay, $10@14.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oat (nominal), $15.50@16.50.

Butter—Creamery, Western separator, extras, 48@49c; do, firsts, 46@47; Western prints, ½ pound, extras, 49@51; do, firsts, 47@48; do, 1 pound, extras, 49@50; do, firsts, 47@48; nearby creamery, extras, 45@46; do, firsts, 43@44; dairy prints, extras, 23@24; do, firsts, 21@22; rolls, West Virginia, extras, 18@20; do, firsts, 17@18; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, extras, 20@22.

Eggs—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, nearby, firsts, loss off, 25c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, firsts, loss off, 25; Western (Ohio), firsts, loss off, 25; West Virginia, firsts, loss off, 24; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, loss off, 23.

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, large, smooth, per pound, 40c; do, under 2 pounds, per pound, 45@50; spring, 1¼ pounds and up, per pound, 55@60; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, per pound, 34@35; white pekins, young, per pound, 36@37; puddle, 4 pounds and over, per pound, 35; pigeons, old, per pair, 45@50; do, young, per pair, 45@50; guinea fowl, young, large, each, 85@90; do, old, each, 50.

Dressed Poultry (scalded, undrawn, head and feet on)—Turkeys, choice to fancy hens, per pound, 48@50c; mixed hens and gobblers, per pound, 45@46; poorly dressed, thin, per pound, 38@40; chickens, straight, young, per pound, 40@42; mixed, young and old, per pound, 36@37; ducks, choice, fat, per pound, 38@40; capons, large, per pound, 52@55; medium, per pound, 48@50.

Potatoes — White, Maryland and nearby, per 100 pounds, 90c@$1.10; do, Eastern Shore, McCormick, 100 pounds, 75@85c; sweets, yellow, No. 1, K-dried, per barrel, $4@4.50; do, yellows, Rappahannock, per barrel, $3.50@4; do, Eastern Shore, Md., and Delaware, per barrel, $4@4.50; do, native, per hamper, $1.50@1.75; yams, fancy, bright, per barrel, $3.50@4.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot barely steady; No. 2 red winter, $1.61; No. 2 hard, $1.65, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.59, c. i. f. track, New York; No. 1, Manitoba, spot, $1.84.

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 79¼c, and No. 2 mixed, 78¾, c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot quiet; No. 1 white, 51.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.60@1.65; do, garlicky, $1.50@1.56.

Corn—Higher; No. 2 for export, 72½@73c.

Oats—Higher; No. 2 white, 50@50½c; No. 3 white, 49@49½; No. 4 white, 45½@46.

Flour—Dull, weak; spot winter straight Western, $7.50@7.80; do, nearby, $7.25@7.50; hard winter straight, $8.25@8.50; do, short patent, $8.90@9; spring, first clear, $6.50@6.75; do, patent, $8.25@8.50; do, short patent, $8.80@9; fancy spring and City Mills patent, family brand, $9.75@10.50.

Hay—Quiet, steady; timothy, No. 2, $23.50@24; do, No. 3, $21@21.50; sample, $18@20; no grades, $15@17; clover mixed hay, light mixed, $22@22.50; No. 1 mixed, $20.50@21.50.

LIVE STOCK

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7.50@9.90; bulls, $4.50@7; cows, $2.50@7.25.

Calves—Veals, $7@13; culls, $6@7; little calves, $3.50@4.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep (ewes), $4@6; culls, $3@3.50; wethers, $6.25@6.50; lambs, $8@11; culls, $6.50@7.50.

Hogs—Light to medium weights, including pigs, $11.50; heavy hogs, $10@10.75; roughs, $8@8.25.

CHICAGO. — Cattle — Top, $9.60; bulk, $8.25@9.25; butcher she-stock, canners, cutters and bulls, 25c lower; bulk fat cows and heifers, $5.25@7.50; canners and cutters largely $2.75@4; bologna bulls mostly $4.25@4.50; butcher grades largely $5.25@6; veal calves, stockers and feeders about steady; bulk vealers to packers, $7@7.50; stockers and feeders largely $6.50@7.75.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Cattle—Best early sale, $8.85; bulk, $7.75@8.60; she-stock steady to weak; spots lower; good and choice cows, $6.25@6.75; good heifers, $8; canners and bulls weak; calves steady; good and choice, $7@8; stockers and feeders steady to lower; choice 1,000-pound feeders, $9

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heavies $9.25@9.50; heavy Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $11@11.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $6; top lambs, $9.

"Drumfire's" First Prominence.

Drumfire is first mentioned in Tolstoi's description of the bombardment of Sebastopol in August, 1855.

How Owls Hoot.

Owls hoot by the simple process of closing their bills, puffing out their cheeks, and then letting out the air.

To the Rest of Us.

"What's a self-made man, pa?"

"Usually a bore when he starts telling about it."—Cornell Widow.

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